Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY JAMES FULTON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; $2 50, if not paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

We will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

4 Copies, $6 50 per Annum, in advance.
8 " 12 00 " "
12 " 16 00 " "

Agents forwarding us the names of 4 new subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of fifteen lines, for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business Cards, not exceeding six lines Five Dollars per, Annum.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $3, invariably in advance.

Letters to the Editor, to receive attention, must be post-paid.

NEW PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

HAVING become the proprietor of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, we deem it due to ourselves, as well as to our readers, to state plainly the principles we are determined to support, and the line of conduct we intend to pursue in the management of the paper.

Fully convinced of the justice and expediency of the great principles and leading measures of the Democratic party, and firmly believing that with their success is intimately entwined the permanence and prosperity of our glorious Union, we shall ever be found giving them our warmest support and most sincere approval.

To state our views upon ALL the questions at issue, would far exceed the limits of a prospectus, and forms no part of our present design, neither do we intend, in this place, to enter into a lengthened exposition of our reasons for holding the opinions we entertain. We shall, therefore, refer briefly to only a few of the prominent and most exciting topics of discussion, which at present agitate the minds of the people throughout the Union:—The WAR, the WILMOT PROVISO, and the TARIFF Questions,—subjects, in themselves of the highest importance, and to the two first of which the present position of affairs has given a paramount and all-absorbing interest. Intimately, and as we believe, inseparably connected as these two questions are, a reference to one, will, in our opinion, necessarily include the other, we shall therefore refer to them together, endeavoring to compress what we have to say into as few words as possible:—

And first,—We are in favour of a speedy and *honorable* peace, and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the *best* and *only* practicable means of attaining this desirable result. Regarding the disgraceful proposition to withdraw our troops, dishonored and without indemnity, as a practical absurdity, the infamous responsibility of carrying which into effect, no party would dare to assume, we consider the Proviso as the only real matter which will enter into the final issue, and upon this we can have but one opinion:—That all territory admitted into the Union, shall be at full liberty to choose for itself, unshackled by any new restriction not imposed by the Constitution, and at war with the perfect equality which should exist between the several States composing our confederacy.

Fully agreeing with the principles of the present revenue Tariff, and perfectly convinced of the advantages to be derived from its practical operation, we shall strenuously oppose any attempt to alter it, so as to protect particular interests at the expense of the whole country, thus taxing the many for the benefit of the few and laying burdens on the farming and planting interests, which they are wholly unable to bear.

But while we shall always be found ready and willing to support our principles, whenever we may feel called upon, we will never fill our paper with political discussions, so far as to deprive our readers of a useful and entertaining variety, or to the exclusion of other matters of more general interest. The news and literary departments shall receive stricter attention, and occupy a much larger space than formerly.

A carefully digested abstract of the current news of the week, a concise, but accurate synopsis of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures, when in session, and a full and reliable report of the state of our own and the neighboring markets, will always be found in our columns.

Feeling deeply the necessity of prompt payments, and convinced that it is only by closely adhering to this rule ourselves, and insisting upon its rigid observance from others, that a paper can be properly sustained, we have resolved to offer the most liberal premiums as inducements to pre-payment, at the same time requiring that *all* accounts for subscription, shall *invariably* be settled at the end of each year. From this rule we are determined in no case to deviate, as the sums, though insignificant to each subscriber, are *indispensable* to us, as forming the fund out of which heavy expenses must be met.

The JEFFERSONIAN will, from the first, be printed on fine white paper,—and with new and beautiful type, as soon as we can obtain from the founder the materials we have already ordered. It will be issued regularly every Thursday morning on the following

TERMS.

For a single copy, $2 00 in advance; 2 50, if paid in six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, and also hold out the highest incentives to cash payment, which system we are anxious, to introduce, as soon as practicable, into our business, we will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

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Any person to whom this Prospectus is sent, is authorized, and respectfully requested to act as agent, but should he not desire so to act for us, we hope he will be kind enough to hand it over to some one who will use exertions to obtain subscribers, and forward their names as soon as practicable to

JAMES FULTON.

CHARLOTTE JAN. 6, 1848

R. M. & R. C. ROBINSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
One Door South of Kerr's Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For the Jeffersonian.

I'm Glad when Thou'rt Away.

BY SYBIL SIMMONS.

I.

Oh! it is hard to be with thee,
And worship day by day,
And fear that thou'lt the passion see,
That burneth and consumeth me;
I'm glad when thou'rt away.

II.

Thou lov'st me not, but I have told
A tale of love to thee,
With foolish eyes, too weakly bold,
To notice that thine own were cold,
And stern when fixed on me.

III.

And tho' I'll love thee till I die,
And nightly for thee pray,
I cannot bear the mocking eye,
Of those around, when thou art nigh;
I'm glad when thou'rt away.

IV.

There's not on earth another heart,
But wishes thee to stay;
E'en Beauty sighs with thee to part,
In Genius' eye the tear-drops start;
I'd have thee *far away!*

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Monday, November 27, 1848.

Maj. G. H. Wilder.

Very few of our readers, we presume, have forgotten with what virulence this gentleman was assailed during the Presidential campaign which has just closed. Partizan rancor stopped at nothing that could promote its ends, and gentlemen stooped to the use of epithets which they never SHOULD have employed, while certain nameless and characterless scribblers, secure in their own insignificance, indulged in low abuse of which no gentleman *could* have been guilty, nor any one preserving even the slightest remnant of self-respect condescend to notice. Thus far we have made no allusion to this matter as we have felt confident that in due time Maj. Wilder would be certain to take care of himself. How far he has met the charges made against him, let the following card, which we take from the Raleigh Standard, speak:

To the Public.

On my return from Mexico I was welcomed home by many personal friends, when I made a few remarks in response, but slightly touching political matters. Questioning the propriety of a different course, while holding a commission in the army, I took no part whatever in the late Presidential contest. And yet I have been the subject of the most bitter malignity, abuse, and falsehood. Whilst I was west of the mountains, some annonymous scribbler attributed to me language impugning the bravery and gallantry of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista—an idea which I suppose never entered the mind of a rational being; and nothing less than the most wilful perversion of language could have attributed it to me. For that great and distinguished officer I have always entertained the kindest feelings, and the highest admiration for his known gallantry and daring.

But my enemies, not being satisfied with this slander, brought another charge of a more serious character, and this was asserted under responsible names. At Lexington, I was informed by George Greenfield, Dr. Burns, Alfred Foster and others, that Geo. E. Badger and John M. Morehead, in public addresses in Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, and Stanly, had openly asserted that I was the wicked tool of a corrupt Government, sent out to circulate Democratic documents calumniating the Whig party. One of them even pretended to have a personal knowledge of the fact, as he stated he met me at Hillsborough. Their comments too were still more malignant—making my name the subject of the bitterest abuse and vituperation. Now I assert and aver most positively, that I have neither seen, read, or circulated a single Democratic document during the late canvass. And after diligent inquiry I can trace this report to no other source than to the above individuals, who seem to be its sole authors and originators, without the shadow of excuse from any act or deed of mine. It therefore becomes my unwelcome duty to publish these men to the world as the authors or at least the eager circulators of as vile a falsehood as was ever uttered to a public assembly.

G. H. WILDER.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1848.

From the North Carolina Standard.

Internal Improvements.

To the Members of the Legislature of N. Carolina

GENTLEMEN: We stated it as our belief, for the reasons which we assigned, that the Danville route, if suffered to go on, would prove fatal to the Raleigh, as also to the Wilmington Road; and we now advance the opinion, that even though the plan now suggested should succeed, that in that event too, is the Wilmington Road doomed to go down. A bad condition of things, we admit; but bad as it is, it is plainly foreseen upon the happening of either contingency, you yourselves being the judge. Promptness and decision of character are the essential characteristics of success, while on the contrary vacillation and timidity only inspire opposition with energy, and in reality increase the difficulties finally to be overcome.

It was Burke who said, (if we mistake not) that if there was one eminent criterion which above all the rest distinguishes a wise Government it was this: to know the best time and the best manner of relinquishing that which it is impossible to keep.

You have been shown, then, it is impossible for you to keep both Roads, and that it is only by timely legislation that you are allowed to save even the Metropolitan route. Carrying out then the sentiment just quoted, and being convinced of the truth of our last remark, you will act the part of wise statesmen, not by relinquishing that which you cannot keep, (you have not even this poor alternative) but in remedying some of the consequences connected with that relinquishment, which unless provided against in time, will become incurable, and will far exceed in importance the loss you will have to sustain, however great that loss may be.

Yes, let there be but a failure to provide the proposed or some similar route, as a substitute for the Columbia or Danville project; and let that link be supplied, (as it will be) and what would be the consequences to the agricultural and commercial interests of your people? What to the State of North Carolina? Your State, it is true, in the first instance, would but suffer (as a State,) a loss to the extent of her entire interest in both roads. If this was all, she might finally recover, but the mischief does not stop there; she is thereby actually prevented now and forever, from constructing a road to the West, or from building up those which from *necessity* have gone down.

The same cause (the diversion of travel) would always be at work, and like all other causes must have their certain effect; for recollect, it is by travel mainly that such roads can be sustained. Turn your attention for instance to the Raleigh Road. For the last six months, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 1st of October, the travel has exceeded the freight $839 86, and the expense has exceeded both. In the Wilmington Road we have no reliable data at hand, yet we venture to affirm that the travel on that road bears a still greater proportion.

We know, and we think we can appreciate properly the loss which private stockholders have and will sustain upon any contingency, but that loss to some extent is now beyond the reach of prudent legislation. The fault was not yours, but was that of your predecessors; for the two roads, running as they do, was originally a most foolish project, and being projected in jealousy, must terminate in the ruin of all concerned, without some legislation; and even such as you ought to afford cannot save both parties, without impoverishing a third, and still greater party.

We propose nothing which goes to make the condition of the lower route worse, but shall recommend much to improve it. If we even had to decide—so far as our plan proposed is concerned—between a mischief to them, and an inconvenience to other public interests at large, we should pause for a while before we inflicted the blow, hoping that the inconvenience might be in some other way obviated. But even this is not allowed you; the mischief *will* come, and when it is *thus* brought about you will have no power to remove the inconvenience without entailing a still greater inconvenience. We have given it as our opinion that in any event (upon the happening of either contingency,) is the Wilmington Road compelled to go down. Nothing can be done which prudence on your part would suggest, to save it as a whole, but it is well worthy of your most serious consideration, whether something might not be done to save it in part.

There are two ways in which relief might be extended—the one is to connect the Raleigh and Wilmington Roads at or near Waynesborough; the other is seemingly bold and novel in its character, and at the first blush looks like "gaining a loss," yet when rightly viewed it has much to recommend it. The State has now a mortgage on the Wilmington Road, to secure liabilities which she has assumed, amounting to some $300,000; she has also some $600,000 in stock. Unless something is done the *whole* is lost. It hangs like a mill-stone upon the shoulders of the "Directory," and sooner or later must crush the stockholders. You might, then, as soon as you have decided to construct the proposed or some similar road, and as soon as it was completed, authorize your Governor to transfer (for a nominal consideration) to the President and Directors of the Wilmington Road, the one-half of the State's entire stock in that road. Let your mortgage continue, and if you have not rendered them much of a benefit, we guaranty that you have done yourselves *no* injury. Our reasons for suggesting the one half of the stock, was the impression that nothing less than that would enable them to keep the road up to Weldon, which we think ought to be kept up; but as for the Atlantic communication that must be abandoned.

Should the one-half of the stock not be sufficient to enable the Directory to continue the road as far as Weldon, we would order an additional transfer, and still contend that you had done the State *no* injury, but that in reality you had *increased* the chances of saving the amount of your mortgage. Were the stock and debt our individual property we should think (under the present emergency) that we had made a most capital bargain to relinquish one-half, and should not think that we had been overreached even though we gave up the entire stock.

Who is there, we ask, (in the face of the Columbia and Danville project pushing on,) would lift the mortgage for the *entire* road? Nay, we go further, who is there that would pay the mortgage for *both* roads?

YADKIN.

A Duel in Georgia.

In the bar-room of a rude tavern and post house in the western part of Georgia, around a rough deal table, ornamented with two or three old newspapers, were seated nine or ten persons—overseers, book-keepers, and small planters. As the weather was intensely hot, the party had cause to be thirsty; and thirsty enough they were, if one might judge from their incessant potations of mint-julep, sherry cobbler, sangaree, and divers other species of the American beverages, the names of which are as singular as their flavor is delicious. The party had for some time been engaged in a loud and boisterous political conversation, when they were suddenly interrupted by,

"What are you making all this jaw about?"

On hearing this *gentlemanly* query, the assemblage turned their eyes upon the speaker of it with a stare of astonishment and rage; which, however, was instantly converted into an expression of undisguised consternation, as soon as they fully recognized the new comer.

In the door-way stood a man at least six feet three inches in height, and stout in proportion. His features were most essentially villanous, and his large grey eyes gleamed with an expression that was absolutely fiendish. Every thing about him had a ferocious aspect, from the dilapidated white musk rat hat that was fiercely cocked on one side of his head, to the clumsy and muddy shoes that protected his huge feet; while the butts of two horse-pistols, peeping out from the breast of his waistcoat, gave the finishing touch to the picture. As he stared savagely on the company, they forgot every thing but the formidable monster before them—Meriwether Gamble, the bully of Sodom and Gomorrah.

This interesting personage lived some fifteen miles off, close to the Alabama frontier. The real name of his place of residence (if it ever had been regularly christened by the Government surveyor) had long ago been forgotten; but it was universally known throughout the district by the appellation we have just given it. It was a perfect Alsatia, within the magic limits of which no sheriff dared shew himself. Here Gamble lorded it over a plantation of eighty or ninety slaves; and here he presided over a gang of miscreants, whose doings were the terror of the country for fifty miles round. Every one of them had in his day murdered at least one white man, counting Indians and negroes for nothing; and their chief had been outlawed a dozen times for as many atrocious crimes. At that very moment there was a price of 500 dollars on his head. Several attempts had been made, both by the legal authorities and by private individuals, to take him dead or alive, but they had always failed most signally. On one of these occasions he was said to have killed, or mortally wounded, five men, single-handed. Such being his character, it was no wonder that his appearance in Major Lawson's bar-room struck terror into all its occupants. But I am wrong in saying *all*; for as he looked round triumphantly upon the cowering assemblage, there was one man who cast back on him a gaze as haughty as his own. As this person was, moreover, distinguished by being the only individual present who could by any stretch of courtesy be called a gentleman, he deserves more particular mention.

Frederick Stuyvesant Schuyler belonged to one of the oldest Dutch families in New York. His father was a wealthy merchant, who kept a stylish house in Broadway, and an elegant country seat on the banks of the Hudson. At the age of fifteen he entered Columbia College, and became, in a short time, a great favorite with Professor Anthon, and a regular attendant at Bassford's. So sedulously did he cultivate his classics and his billiards, that, on taking his degree at nineteen, he could *almost* play the *pony* even, and was considered one of the first scholars in New York. The two years which elapsed between Schuyler's graduating and attaining his majority, were passed without much profit to himself or any one else. He was nominally studying for the law; but, like many young men of fortune, only did so that he might have the credit of belonging to some profession. This sort of life, however, did not last forever.

At the period of which we are speaking, the American commercial world was beginning to recover from the great explosion of 1837; or, indeed, we may say that it had nearly recovered. But during the continuance of the great panic, Mr. Schuyler had, in common with hundreds of his brother merchants, became a bankrupt.

He had but one cause of satisfaction—no small one, it must be confessed, to an honest man!—not one creditor lost a cent by him. Having at length wound up his affairs, he found himself, as he would have expressed it, with a capital of half nothing to begin life again. He became a clerk in a house far inferior to that of which he had been the head; his daughters took in needle-work; and his son determined to get his living as a teacher. Unwilling to remain in his native city, amid scenes of luxury in which he could no longer participate, young Schuyler endeavored to obtain a tutorship in the South. Having heard of an excellent one in Alabama, he made instant application for it; and secured it over several competitors, by dint of Professor Anthon's testimonials. He then made his will, took leave of his friends, bought a pair of pistols and a dirk, and made such other preparations as a man usually does who is about to leave a civilized for a barbarous country. Thus far, however, he had penetrated in safety to within sixty miles of his destination; and was now waiting at Major Lawson's *hotel* for the mail-stage, which was expected in a few hours, or days, as the state of the roads and other contingencies might determine. As we have found him in rather dangerous company, it may not be amiss to add a word respecting his qualifications, in case of a row. His height did not exceed five feet ten, and none of his proportions were large; but he was symmetrically built, possessed great strength and greater agility; and was, moreover, a tolerably scientific pugilist. On the whole, notwithstanding their great disparity in size, a worse antagonist might have been found for the redoubted Meriwether Gamble.

We left that gentleman standing in the door-way of the bar-room, and looking most *rantancorously*, as a Kentuckian would say, upon the terrified company. Having waited about two minutes, possibly in the hope of receiving an answer to his first interrogation, he thus delivered himself of his opinions on things in general:

"So you're all quiet now. You were making noise enough just now, when I came in. What's the matter? P'raps you don't know me?" The countenances of all expressed that they sincerely wished they did not. "I'm Meriwether Gamble, the greatest team in the district. I'm a perfect steamboat, with a considerable sprinkling of the comet. I can knock down and drag out a whole regiment, whip my weight in Indians, swallow a buffalo whole, and pick my teeth with the horns. And it's my opinion that you're all a set of cowards." With which practical application of his somewhat desultory remarks, the bully ejected a torrent of tobacco-juice across the room, directly upon the polished boot of the New Yorker, who involuntarily shook his foot as a man might do who had stepped into a puddle.

The rest of the company were not sorry to see the insult, which had been offered to all present, thus particularly fixed upon the stranger, who was thus bound to take up the quarrel; but they very much doubted if he would show fight. They had not long to doubt. Schuyler rose from his seat, and advancing close to the huge ruffian, asked, in a cool and unimpassioned tone:

"Did you intend to spit on my boot, sir?"

Gamble appeared speechless with astonishment and rage.

"I ask, did you intend to spit on my boot, sir?"

"Spit on your boot! I'll spit in your face next time!"

Very possibly he might have proceeded to put his threat into execution; but if such was his intention, Schuyler gave him no time to perform it, for on receiving the above response, he instantly planted his fist, with all the emphasis he could command, full in the Georgian's chest. So energetically and skillfully was the blow given, that the giant reeled back, and, with scarcely an effort to save himself, toppled over on the floor.

Had this result been brought about by a miracle, the company could not have been more stupified—that the strongest man they had ever seen should be knocked down at one blow by a fellow who seemed hardly a mouthful for him! But they had no long space for their wondering cogitations; for Gamble, suddenly sprung from the floor with a tiger-like bound, and, throwing himself headlong on Schuyler, bore him down at once. Then followed oaths, and pantings, and rapidly-interchanged blows, and a precipitate *scatteration* of the bystanders right and left, as the combatants rolled over and over on the floor in the struggle.

There was a pause in the conflict. Both had risen to their knees; neither endeavored to regain his feet, or overthrow the other; but Schuyler was evidently trying to draw his dirk, and Gamble as clearly endeavoring to draw his Bowie-knife.

At length the Georgian having freed his right arm, raised it over his head, as if to chop down his antagonist with his clenched fist. Such, however, was not his intention. In a moment the bright blade of his weapon gleamed in the air, and muttering a fearful oath, he made a deadly stab at the other. Schuyler caught his opponent's wrist, and turned the knife aside; its point entered the floor, and it snapped in two.

Furious at the loss of his weapon, Gamble suddenly caught his antagonist by the throat with both hands, and casting his huge weight upon him, hurled him back helplessly to the floor. It was a perilous time for Schuyler. With one hand on his breast, the savage held him down; the other was twisted in his flowing black curls, and the long thumb-nail was under his eye. "He's gouged!" exclaimed the host: when suddenly the fallen man jerked up his knees, and fairly sent his bulky enemy over his head in a complete summerset. A shout of approbation broke from all present. The Major now thought proper to interfere. "Boys!" he exclaimed as the combatants regained their feet and gave signs of renewing the battle. "Part 'em! part 'em! they've had rough-and tumble enough." Three men immediately caught hold of Schuyler, and four surrounded Gamble. The belligerents were doubtless not at all sorry to be separated; though Gamble made a show of resistance, and swore terribly at those about him. And now Major Lawson, who being on his own premises felt authorized in assuming a little authority, proceeded to explain his views on the subject, and ended a short but characteristic speech: "Let 'em have a pair of pistols and a Bowie-knife a piece, nothing else; put 'em in a dark room together, and let 'em fight it out like gentlemen."

This proposition was received with a shout. The room selected for the duel was a sort of garret, which, having no window, was reduced to a state of total darkness by closing the door. To this the combatants were conducted, and immediately commenced their preparations for the encounter, in which they were assisted by all present. After being provided with weapons, Gamble kicked off his shoes, and Schuyler pulled off his boots, rolled up his trowsers a little way, and cut off his straps, for fear the buttons should make a noise. The Major suggested that they had better take off their coats also, which they accordingly did; and Schuyler, while giving his to the landlord, made this brief testamentary disposition:

"Major," said he, "it's highly probable that one of us two will never go out of this room till he's carried. If I happen to be the one, you'll find on me a silver watch, a silver pencil case, and thirty dollars in New York bills. See that I'm decently buried, and keep the balance for your trouble."

"I say, Major," growled Gamble, "just fix me a good stiff mint-julep, and have it ready for me in fifteen minutes. Don't forget, now!"

These were the last words the combatants spoke.

Almost every one had left the room except Lawson; who now stationed the parties in opposite corners, asked if they were quite ready, and, on receiving an affirmative response, wished them good-bye, and locked the door upon them, leaving them together, "to fight it out like gentlemen."

The first thing which each did was to change his place five or six feet; after which they remained some time inactive. The difficulties of their position will be readily appreciated. If one of the duellists advanced upon the other, with the intention of coming to close quarters, he might by some slight noise expose himself to his antagonist's fire, or might run unawares upon the point of a knife or the muzzle of a pistol. If he fired without being sure of his man, the flash of his pistol would guide the enemy in returning the shot. The most natural course was for them to wait, each in the hope of exhausting his opponent's patience, and tempting him to commit some imprudence.

In this way they watched each other, or rather watched *for* each other, for about ten minutes; when at length Schuyler thought he detected the cat-like gleam of his antagonist's grey eyes at the opposite side of the garret. Turning his left side in that direction, and bringing his right arm across his breast, he peered more eagerly than before into the darkness. His suspicion was increased to certainty;—he fired. Instantly the fire was returned; and his left arm, which he had involuntarily raised, fell shattered by his side. In the agony of the moment, he hurled the discharged pistol across the room. As it struck harmlessly on the rough logs which formed the side-walls, he heard a low taunting chuckle. Human nature could not bear it;—he fired again, almost at random. Again the fire was returned;—the ball piercing his side, and, overcome by pain and loss of blood, he fell heavily to the floor, while another fiendish laugh sounded in his ears.

But though sorely wounded, Schuyler was not yet *hors de combat*. Raising himself with some difficulty to a sitting posture, he drew his knife, prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible; only hoping that

his enemy would assail him before he was completely prostrated by the loss of blood. Scarce a minute had elapsed when he heard a faint creak of the boards near him. Gamble was evidently approaching, to give him the *coup de grace*. In another moment a heavy foot came in contact with his wounded side; and he once more recognized those fiery grey eyes, as the Georgian stooped over him. Now, or never? He collected his fast-failing strength into one last effort, and lunged upwards with all his force. Uttering a wild yell of pain and rage, Gamble leaped into the air, and fell back—dead!

The party below, who had been employed in betting on the combatants, rushed up stairs as soon as they heard the second fall. The Major opened the door, and called. He received no answer, for Schuyler had fainted. He was, however, soon restored to consciousness; his wounds were bound up, and he was put to bed; for his success made him almost a god in Major Lawson's eyes. In a few weeks, when perfectly restored to health, he started for home, having had quite enough of the South.

His host (who possibly had some private reasons of his own for rejoicing at Gamble's death, and feeling grateful to the man who had put him out of the way) refused to receive one cent of compensation for board, lodging, or attendance. Nay, more; he virtually put five hundred dollars into his pocket, by informing him of the reward that had been offered for Gamble, *dead or alive*. So Schuyler took leave of the hospitable Major, and proceeded to Milledgeville (the capital of the State,) to claim the reward. The Governor, who had already heard of the transaction, was so pleased with Schuyler's prowess that he invited him to dinner, expressed his admiration of him, and offered him a cornetcy in the Georgia Guards. But Schuyler declined the honor, fully satisfied that New York, even with its countless dangers and temptations, was more preferable than a life in the Georgian forest.

From the Washington Union.

The Telegraph.

To Charles G. Page, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am unwilling to do injustice to you, or any one else. I certainly would not do so intentionally. My communication, to which you replied in the Union, was a simple statement of *facts*, all of which are literally true. I do not understand you to deny any *fact* therein set forth; but, on the contrary, you admit that a long time ago you received a letter from somebody on the subject of an electro-chemical telegraph. That letter you say is lost. You do not say who wrote it, or from what section of the country it came. I am glad you recollect thus much about it, and hope the letter may yet be found, as it will in every way fulfil my statements concerning it.

I take it for granted that a patent for the invention has already been taken, and that it has been baptized "Professor Bain's Electro-chemical Telegraph." It will, perhaps, go by that name, however clearly I might prove myself the inventor. It is not *impossible* that the idea of writing upon prepared paper with a current of electricity might have occurred to others beside myself; yet I do not think it *probable* in the present instance. The invention is not accidental, but purely scientific. The idea first occurred to me while witnessing the effects of the electric fluid upon a sheet of paper saturated with the nitrate of silver, during some experiments made by Professor L. C. Garland in the year 1834. I instantly made it known to some of my classmates. They doubted its practicability. I often afterwards mentioned my plan to intelligent gentlemen, all of whom discouraged me. I had the project very much at heart. You may, therefore, readily conceive my chagrin and mortification when, after communicating to you fully the principle, and to some extent the details of the invention, I received no answer. You say that you have sent me a circular such as the one appended to your reply. If you have done so, it is so recently as not yet to have reached me. I never received any thing from you of any kind. I take it that you do not mean to say you sent me one of your circulars in reply to my letter years ago; for it is only *lately*, as you say, that you have been in the habit of transmitting those circulars to your correspondents. The circular of Mr. Burke, appended to your reply, has no date. The omission is doubtless accidental. If its date were given, it would, perhaps, show that Mr. Burke issued it since my letter to you. Had I received such a circular from you for the same information in any other form, in reply to my letter, I should have instantly apologized for asking your opinion in a matter where the law enjoins silence upon you. But it must not be supposed that the citizen at a distance from Washington could be acquainted with the laws of the Patent Office, and especially the arbitrary rules which may be laid down, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Patents.

You are, no doubt, greatly troubled with inquiries concerning existing patents and patentable inventions. It must be remembered, however, that my letter to you was not of that character. I addressed you, not as an officer of the Government, but privately as a scientific gentleman, without any reference to your official station. You had the right, if you chose, to decline the correspondence. Your declining to answer me was no breach of official duty. If you understood me as making any such charge, I hasten to correct the error.

I did, however, think it was your *official duty* to controvert the claim of another, who might, after my letter to you, come to patent the invention; or at least to inform me of what was going on, that I might do so before a patent was granted. It seems, however, from the the circular of Mr. Burke, that in this I was mistaken. Such was not your official duty.

This affair presented itself to my mind in another point of view, in which it may be I did you injustice. According to the public prints, you were, at the time I wrote to you, making experiments with your own hand in the science of electricity; and, as I understood, in connexion with the telegraph. The telegraph was at that time the great topic of the day. My suggestion presented a principle easily understood, radically different from Morse's plan, and, as it is now proved to be, important. I thought a scientific mind like yours could not fail to catch the principle in a moment, and could not well forget it. I thought that when a patent was applied for, you would have done me the favor personally, if not officially, to have given information of the fact. In all this, however, I may have overrated the importance of my invention. It may not have made the same impression upon your mind as upon mine, and you may have forgotten it, or not taken the same view of what was due me from yourself as that which I took, or it may have been impracticable for you to have given me the information. I will not, therefore, hazard the doing you injustice even by way of insinuation.

You seem to think me hasty in making my statement to the public, before comparing notes with those who may contest the invention with me. Now, I have no notes to compare with any body on this subject. It is sufficient for me to *know* that the invention is mine, whoever may claim it; and that the statements I make with regard to it are strictly true. You advise me to await with patience the verdict of scientific men. This I shall have to do, although I know their tardy awards generally come after a man is dead, and the world has ceased to care for him.

I have made a simple statement of facts. Whether I shall ever take the trouble to prove them, depends upon circumstances. If it involves a journey to Washington, I think it probable matters will remain as they are.

But who, I pray you, is Professor Bain? Where does he live, and in what College does he hold his Professorship? He is either a new man in the scientific world, or I am greatly behind the intelligence of the age. My retired locality may, however, account for my ignorance in this particular.

I am yours, with great respect,

JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Nov 13, 1848.

The First Victim Demanded.

The Louisville Journal is out in favor of the prompt removal by Gen. Taylor of Gen. Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon. The cause assigned is to be found in the fact that Gen. Lane defended the volunteers of his State from unjust attacks.

From the General in command down to the lowest subordinate, the army boasted not a braver officer or more devoted patriot than Gen. Joseph Lane. Wherever fighting was to be done, there Gen. Lane was to be found; and so much was his daring and chivalrous conduct admired, that the army, officers and men, bestowed upon him the soubriquet of the "Marion of the army," the highest praise that could be bestowed.

When appointed Governor of Oregon, he promptly left friends, home, and all, to rally to the rescue of the citizens of Oregon, in danger of slaughter by their savage enemies; and at the time this call for his removal was made, Gen. Lane was struggling with the snows of the Rocky Mountains; and is now, if not cut off by the savages, encountering the chill blasts of the prairies in a Northern latitude, still struggling on, animated with the hope of reaching Oregon in time to defend it, with his single troop of mounted riflemen, against the savage hordes, whose numbers have cut off many of the best citizens of that land.

Such is the man that Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, demands shall be removed from office—such is the victim who is the first marked for the guillotine by the leaders of a party that professed to proscribe proscription. Let them do the deed—let the gallant soldier be recalled, and our Indiana friends will make him Governor of a State instead of a Territory; and that, too, by a majority that will make Whiggery tremble.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Health of Mr. Clay.—The Western mail last night, says the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, brings nothing further relative to the health of Mr. Clay. The last intelligence from Ashland was to the effect that he was still dangerously ill, but that there were symptoms of an improvement, his physician regarding his situation as better than it had been for some days. The rumor that has prevailed, for the past two days, of his death, is, of course, unfounded, and from the fact of nothing having been received relative to his health by telegraph, the probability is that he has continued to improve, or at least that no unfavorable change has taken place in his disease. The general interest manifested by our citizens yesterday, relative to the rumor of his death, is but another evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his countrymen.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received the Cincinnati Chronicle, of the 17th instant, containing the following telegraphic intelligence:

Mr. Clay's Health.—The following note, from a member of Mr. Clay's family, in reply to our inquiry, was received last night. The public will rejoice with us at this hopeful intelligence respecting the venerable patriot's health.

LEXINGTON, November 16.

Mr. Thomas B. Stevenson: Mr. Clay has been worse than I have ever known him to be. He rested well last night, and to day we hope is out of danger.

The Crops of Texas.—It is cheering to learn that the crops throughout all the Counties between the Trinity and Brazos are the most abundant that has ever been known. The product of Cotton is immense; many planters have not hands to gather all the cotton they have raised. Mr. Crump has actually made at the rate of seventeen bales of cotton to the hand, and has already secured thirteen bales to the hand. He is unable to procure hands to gather the crop as fast as it opens. The corn crop has also been abundant, and there would be tens of thousands of bushels for exportation if the markets abroad were not already overstocked. The crop of sugar, as we have before stated, will probably be at least a third larger than that of last year; and there has doubtless been more than twice the quantity of cane raised this year, but a large portion of it will be reserved for the new plantations that are opening in all directions.—*Houston Telegraph.*

Wire and Hemp Rope—their Comparative Strength.—An experiment was recently tried in England, at the Woolwich dockyard, to ascertain the comparative strength of wire and hemp ropes. A wire rope, three inches round, and a hemp rope of three strands, hawser laid, common make, seven inches round, were spliced together, and placed in the setting machine, and on the hydraulic power being applied the hemp rope broke in the middle on the strain reaching 11¼ tons—the wire rope remaining apparently as strong as when the experiment commenced. A wire rope, 3½ inches round, was then spliced with an eight-inch hemp shroud rope, and on the power being applied, again the hemp rope broke in the middle, with a strain of 10 1-5 tons, the wire rope continuing apparently uninjured. This is considered a very satisfactory experiment.

Wilmington Railroad.—The Wilmington Commercial publishes a statement of the affairs of the Wilmington Railroad company, made by a committee appointed to investigate them.

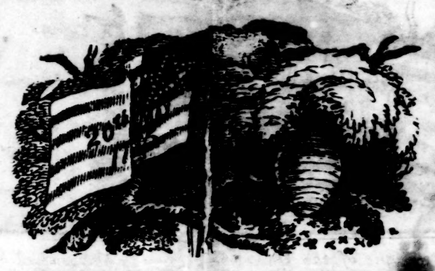
By this statement it appears that the whole debt of the Company on the 1st of October, 1848, amounted to $650.783 16; one-third of which is due to English capitalists, and the balance to the State of North Carolina and her citizens.

The receipts of the Company for the year 1848, are put down at $42,130 64, over and above the expenditures, a little more than enough to pay the interest on the debt.

In 1841, the excess of receipts over expenditures, was $52.000 and upwards; next year it dropped to $31,000; next year it rose to $78,000; next year it went to $85,000; next year it dropped to $76 000; and next year to $28.000; in 1847 it rose again to $71.000; and this year it dropped to $42.000.

The number of through passengers steadily increased up to 1845, and then commenced a decrease. The number of way passengers kept on the increase, and amounted this year to 28,327.—*Carolinian.*

The Hon. A. D. SIMS, member of Congress from the 4th District, South Carolina; died at Kingstree, on the 16th instant, after an illness of a few days. It is stated in the Charleston papers that Robert Munroe, Esq., of Marion, will be a candidate to supply the vacancy.



THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1848.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to make collections and receipt for the same, in the cities of Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and Baltimore.

Campaign Subscribers.

Some three months since we made an offer to subscribers for the Presidential campaign. We hope that those who have taken it for that time will still continue to afford us the support and countenance, which, we are free to confess, is very necessary to us at the present time. We shall continue to send them the paper as usual, and unless some notice to the contrary is given, will be happy to consider them permanent subscribers.

To our Patrons.

It is now nearly a year since we first took charge of this paper, and during that time we have labored under many difficulties, the most of which we are happy to say we have been enabled, in a great measure, to surmount, and look forward to commence the coming year with brighter prospects, and increased energy. We think, too, we may safely say that we have acquired at least some additional experience and become more conversant with the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon our position. Although we do not pretend even to *hope* that we can give satisfaction to *all*, yet we cannot but flatter ourselves with the anticipation of being able to render the "Jeffersonian" more worthy of support than it ever has been, and at least equal to any other paper in the State.

But while, in the publication of the paper, we think we have acquired experience, we *know* that we have incurred *liabilities* which we must meet. If each of our subscribers will forward us the very small amount of his subscription, it will free us from these, and enable us to go on our way rejoicing. We do not by any means intend this for a dun, which, as yet, we have no right to make, but would only request each one of our subscribers to place himself for a moment in our position, and we will trust to his good feelings for the rest.

N. C. Legislature.

On Monday, the 20th inst., the Legislature assembled at Raleigh. Every member of both Houses was present, with the exception of Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, resigned.

Both branches being known to be tied, we understand that meetings were previously held by the members of each party separately, to concert measures for their guidance under the peculiar circumstances of the case. A proposal for some plan of compromise, was made by the democratic members but not accepted by the Whigs, who seemed inclined to insist upon the unconditional surrender of everything.

The Senate was called to order at two o'clock, P. M, by Henry W. Miller, Esq, the Principal Clerk; and the members were sworn in by William Thompson, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, then moved that the Senate proceed to elect a speaker, and nominated for that office Andrew Joyner, Esq., of Halifax. Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, nominated Calvin Graves, Esq., of Caswell, for the same office.

Those who voted for Mr. Graves are, Messrs. Bower, Wooten, Murchison, Graham, Moye, Collins, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Watson, Conner, Ward, Walker, Drake, Ashe, Rogers, Spicer, Berry, Hester, Bethell, Faison, Reich, G. W. Thompson, Hawkins, and Exum—24

Those who voted for Mr Joyner are, Messrs. Daniel, Smaw, L. Thompson, Woodfin, Patterson, Kendall, Barnard, Bell, Albright, Willey, Washington, J. W. Thomas, Hargrove, Gilmer, Smith, Davidson, Worth, Shepherd, Eborn, Lane, Rowland, Lillington, Miller and Halsey—24.

Messrs. Graves and Joyner declined to vote.

Successive ballottings took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with the very same result. We learn, through a private letter received by a gentleman of this place, dated, Raleigh, Saturday evening, the 25th inst., that a compromise had been agreed upon, and the Senate effected an organization upon that day. Mr. Graves, (dem) we understand, has been elected speaker.

At two o'clock, on Monday, the House of Commons was called to order by James R. Dodge, Esq, the Assistant Clerk; and after the members had handed in their credentials, the oath of office was administered to them by Thos. G. Whittaker, Esq, of Wake.

The House then proceeded to vote for a speaker. Mr. Stanly, nominated Robert B. Gilliam, Esq, of Granville, and Mr. Courts nominated the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland; and Messrs. Courts and Stanly were requested by the Clerk to superintend the election.

Mr. Dobbin received 58 votes, and Mr. Gilliam 59, being the whole number of Democratic and Whig votes respectively, exclusive of their own.

Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts, and Mr. Gilliam for Mr. Cherry.

The whole number of votes cast was 119, and as no one had received a majority, on motion the House proceeded to vote again for Speaker.

The second vote was the same—59 for Mr. Gilliam, and 58 for Mr. Dobbin; Mr. Dobbin voting for Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Gilliam declinining to vote.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, the House then adjourned until Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, the House met pursuant to adjournment, and balloted four times with the same result as on the preceding day.

On motion adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dobbin was withdrawn, and the House organized by the election of Mr. Gilliam, as speaker, and Perrin Busbee, Esq, dem., as Chief, and J. R. Dodge, Esq, as Assistant Clerk.

Mr. W. R. Lovell was elected Principal Door-Keeper, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to elect an Assistant, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the House again went into the balloting for Assistant Door-keeper, and elected Mr. Webster.

On motion, the rules of the last session were adopted for the temporary government of the House, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Ellis, Courts and Steele appointed to draw up rules.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and apprize him that the House was ready to receive any communication which he might have to make appertaining to this branch of the Legislature.

Messrs. Ellis, J. M. Leach, and Biggs were appointed said committee.

Mr Ellis, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, informed the House that the Committee had performed their duty, and that his Excellency designed sending a message to the House forthwith; which Message was received through the hands of W. W. Morrison, Esq, his Private Secretary, and informed the House of the resignation of Samuel Flemming, Esq., member elect from Yancy.

And on motion of Mr. Ellis, it was ordered that a Writ of Election issue to the Sheriff of Yancy, directing an election to be held to fill the vacancy on the 8th of Dec. next.

On motion of Mr. Williams of New Hanover, the House adjourned till Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

Friday, the House met pursuant to adjournment, and after reading the Journal,

Mr. Dobbin moved that the House proceed to elect the Standing Committees.

The Chair announced to the House, that the Rules required that these Committees should be chosen by the members composing each Electoral District.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House, for the purpose of electing the Standing Committees, took a recess of one hour.

At the expiration of which time, the speaker called the House to order, and the following were announced as

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Ballard, Nichols, Martin, Allen, D F. Caldwell, Brogden, Russell, Walser, Shuford, Miller, Wilkings.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. T. J. Person, Satterthwaite, Newsom, J. E. McMullen, Williamson, Palmer, Koonce, Courts, J. H. White, Ellis, Hayes.

On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Blow, R. H. Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen, Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkin.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese, Canady, Foy, Stockbard, Wooten, Pegram, Oglesby, Scott, Mast, Logan,

Internal Improvents.—Messrs. Rayner, Dancy, Long, Nixon, Doak, McClenahan, Kelly, J. M. Leach, Barringer, McIntosh, Farmer.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Ferebee, Stanly, Thompson, J. H. Williams, Mebane, Person, Clement, Trull, T. R. Cadwell, Love, Stevenson.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, the communication relative to the contested election in Perquimans, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

And then the House adjourned till Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

Magnanimity.

"I have just seen a hand-bill of Wm. S. Ashe, which contains some truth but more falsehood.

"I did not know, or suppose, when I wrote the hand-bill from Wilmington, that Mr. Ashe himself had either conceived or had executed this 'base act of villainy.' I thought it the work of the Wilmington Journal only, to which Mr. Ashe had so far lent himself only as to aid in circulating the fraudulent tickets. He has since confessed, to my deep regret, (for I had esteemed him a gentleman,) that the whole thing was done by himself."

This is the excuse Mr. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer, gives for his conduct in the use of such gross and ungentlemanly language as he employed in a hand-bill which he had printed and circulated in relation to certain Presidential tickets. He stigmatized the affair as "*a base act of villainy*," supposing that he was hitting a particular individual. He "thought it the work of the Wilmington Journal only," and therefore to gratify his private spite, he made his savage and brutal attack. But what exhibits his true character more fully than any thing else, is the fact which Mr. Hale must have known that during all or nearly all the time when he was pouring forth his filthy torrent of envenomed slander against the Journal and its editor, that individual was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, totally incapable of reply or defence.

We will not so far insult the intelligence of our readers as to pretend to characterize such conduct. The man who would be guilty of such despicable meanness as this, only lacks *courage* to be a murderer, and his coward hand would poison where it dare not strike.

THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS.—"'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful," that now in the dawn of the "heroic age" of the Republic, NEW STYLE, every body that wants an office can't get one, and especially in this good old North State, that after an enterprising youth hath valorously made a fool of himself, gallantly denuding his shoulders of that familiar upper garment vulgarly called a coat, and publicly offering to do battle against "eleven Democrats" in his shirt sleeves, that after all this and sundry other exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling, he should fail to get *that office*. Oh, Jehosephat, but our sufferings *is* intolerable.

Is there no balm in Gilead? Are there no offices in RALEIGH?

FREE SOIL VOTE.—Van Buren has received about 275,000 votes throughout the Union. Not one Electoral vote.

EDITORIAL PORTRAIT.—We notice that the mountebank editor of the Ashville *Messenger* in his last number has put forth the picture of a nondescript animal, apparently a sort of cross between a coon and a jack—*horse*. Unquestionably this is intended as a "counterfeit presentment" of the sapient editor. Possibly, however, it may be intended to illustrate the present position of the Whig party. It's "a coon, but not an ultra coon."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on Monday last, the 27th inst. Little or nothing was done beyond the organization of both branches. Strong hopes are entertained of a State appropriation to our road.

We had intended to have made some observations in our present number, on the subject of Internal Improvements, and perhaps have made a few comments upon the plan proposed by the Standard's correspondent "Yadkin," in his third number, but have been obliged to defer the matter until our next.

It is more than probable that we will be enabled to publish the Governor's biennial Message in our next. We presume that the Senate completed its organization on Monday, and it is likely that the Message was communicated to the Legislature on the same day.

COTTON is now worth from 4¾ to 5½ cents in Camden, and very fine qualities even a little higher. The advance is owing to the favorable accounts from Europe.

THE VACANCY IN YANCEY.—It is understood that Samuel Flemming, Esq, will be a candidate for re-election, to supply the vacancy caused by his resignation.

A CONFESSION.—One of the leading Whigs of Alleghany city, (and a very clever man, too,) was told by a democrat, that

"The conscientious Whigs will not vote for Gen. Taylor."

"Pooh, there are very few of them."

Here was the expression of a little bit of truth without intending it.

VIRGINIA—All heard from but 3 or 4 Counties. Cass' majority not less than 1,200, possibly 1,500.

ALABAMA—Official vote. 793 majority for Cass.

LOUISIANA.—We have full returns from this State, though not official, and Taylor's majority is 3,233.

The Democratic majority in Mississippi is ascertained to be about 800.

A MINORITY PRESIDENT.—We do not as yet know the extent of Taylor's vote, but enough is known to show that he will be in a minority of the popular votes, perhaps nearly 100,000; the first instance in our history.

CASS DEMOCRATS.—So far as we can see or learn we do not think that one man voted for Cass, who was not not in heart and *principle* a Democrat, a true and unwavering Democrat. Were all those who voted for Taylor Whigs in the same sense?

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the Acadia, whose news we received since the date of our last, we learn that Cotton has advanced one-fourth of a cent.

Writs of Error had been granted in the case of the Irish patriot, O'Brien and the rest.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 27th inst., we have the news brought by the Cambria, which is one week later than the Acadia's. Cotton has advanced one-eighth of a penny since the departure of the Acadia. Sales of the week, 28,000 bales. Flour and grain unchanged. Bacon had advanced in price.

Austria—The city of Vienna had capitulated after a stout resistance. The Hungarian troops had twice advanced with a view to succor the beleaguered city, but were each time repulsed by the Imperialists. The loss of life in the city, during the bombardment, was immense. The students and working men fought with desperation; disputing the ground inch by inch, until the inner wall of the city was taken, when all succumbed and threw down their arms.

France—Affairs in France are in a threatening condition. A crisis is expected at the Presidential election. Prince Louis Napoleon's chances are still regarded the best for the Presidency. The Constitution has finally been adopted by the Assembly. It is generally supposed that the Red Republicans are preparing for another *emeute*.

That sterling and able Democratic Journal, the PALMETTO STATE BANNER, comes to us much enlarged and otherwise improved. We wish it all the success it so well merits.

Major General's Election.—We understand that the vote so far is in the 4th Division:

DAVIE REGIMENT.

Wheeler	18
Gaither	13

ROWAN.

Wheeler	28
Gaither	15

Majority for Wheeler so far 18. Mecklenburg and Union voted on Thursday, which will give Wheeler a majority, and the Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba Regiments will do so likewise. Davidson, Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland Regiments to be heard from.—*Lincoln Courier, 25th instaat.*

The following is the result in this County:

Wheeler	9
Gaither	5

General Cass.—It is supposed that the Legislature of Michigan will send the Hon. LEWIS CASS to the United States Senate again.

Important Error.—It is stated that in the returns of the late election for Governor in Pennsylvania, some six hundred votes cast in Schuylkill County for Morris Longstreth, the Democratic Candidate, were erroneously placed to the credit of Mr. Johnston, the Whig candidate. If this be true and the error can be corrected, Mr. Longstreth will be Governor instead of Johnston, who is now considered Governor elect.

The Vote of this State.

The Governor of North Carolina has issued his proclamation summoning the Taylor Electors to assemble at Raleigh on the 6th of December.

He states that the whig electoral ticket has received 43,421 votes, and one of the Whig Electors, Hon. Edward Stanly, 98 votes more than the residue of the ticket. That the Democratic electoral ticket received 34,869. Jesse R. Weaver received 328 votes less; and Wm. H. Thomas, the candidate in whose place Mr. Weaver was nominated, received 237 votes.

Eleven persons received 61 votes each, and seven others 10 votes each. These were given for Van Buren. The following is the

OFFICIAL VOTE.

	Nov. 1844.		Nov. 1848.	
	Polk.	Clay.	Cass.	Taylor.
Anson	481	1012	213	884
Ashe	477	522	358	660
Bladen	486	280	341	280
Brunswick	283	351	237	319
Bertie	439	475	302	542
Buncombe	412	961	434	996
Beaufort	527	932	463	923
Burke	228	1234	286	1201
Caldwell	219	598	96	503
Cumberl'd	1101	703	1191	812
Cabarrus	374	718	377	756
Catawba				
Chorokee	225	390	175	549
Chatham	729	1136	519	1033
Columbus	363	135	274	169
Caswell	1182	283	1087	293
Chowan	166	305	177	295
Craven	628	654	616	696
Currituck	551	157	467	194
Carteret	315	434	317	474
Cleaveland	624	366	424	314
Camden	101	556	70	493
Davie	272	529	251	448
Davidson	610	1091	520	1087
Duplin	936	223	932	318
Edgecombe	1503	126	1335	143
Franklin	760	336	658	341
Gaston				
Guilford	515	2130	373	1714
Greene	276	302	237	318
Granville	942	936	831	959
Gates	355	355	116	541
Hertford	253	309	144	316
Henderson	141	555	289	379
Halifax	456	592	446	582
Haywood	267	342	213	418
Hyde	164	318	238	495
Iredell	330	1582	207	1137
Johnson	650	595	746	688
Jones	142	203	136	242
Lenoir	356	225	334	283
Lincoln	1736	790	1593	828
Moore	500	540	406	538
Mecklenb'g	1201	909	587	636
Montgomery	139	658	52	583
Martin	580	310	545	361
Macon	224	374	207	427
McDowell				
Nash	894	74	798	113
N. Hanover	1122	382	1255	464
Northamp'n	364	519	556	583
Onslow	717	194	686	211
Orange	1589	1686	1586	1667
Pasquotank	232	663	244	570
Person	649	275	518	346
Pitt	476	634	479	636
Perquimans	223	441	253	434
Rock'gh'm	1022	430	766	380
Rutherford	296	1310	135	958
Richmond	117	802	71	699
Robeson	591	559	544	633
Randolph	312	1171	225	1196
Rowan	586	833	560	889
Stanly	45	530	20	800
Stokes	1153	1084	912	1014
Surry	880	996	852	1132
Sampson	878	533	741	612
Tyrrell	92	283	96	300
Union			504	339
Warren	810	128	667	155
Wake	1374	1044	1248	1028
Wayne	911	254	903	258
Wilkes	181	1208	120	1054
Washington	124	329	149	373
Yancy	427	338		maj 31
	39,287	43 232	34,869	43,421
		39 287		34 869
	Clay's maj.	3,945	Taylor's maj.	8,552

ARKANSAS U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from the Little Rock, (Ark.,) State Democrat, of the 17th Nov., that the Legislature of that State, after repeated ballottings, had, so far, been unable to elect a United States Senator. Cols. Solon Borland, and Ambrose H. Sevier, democrats, and Col. C. F. M. Noland, Whig, are the candidates. The real contest is between Borland and Sevier. Much ill-feeling has been excited, and some very disgraceful scenes have taken place in connection with this matter.

Repeal of the Tariff of 1846.—We perceive that petitions are being circulated by the Whigs of this State, calling upon the *coming* session of Congress to repeal the Tariff of 1846. The Pottsville Miners' Journal announces that it will preface and print petitions for *its* immediate vicinity; and argues at length upon the propriety of settling the matter at the next session.

It is very certain, from all these movement, that our opponents have their fears about the course which President Taylor will pursue; but they must see that it would require more time and unanimity than the short session is possessed of, to repeal the tariff, and enact a new system of revenue. Is there any bad news in the market from Baton Rouge?—*Pennsylvanian.*

How the Abolitionists Voted.—The Pennsylvanian says: "It may do our Southern Whig friends good to know that the great mass of the Abolitionists of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, who have not voted with the Whigs in many years, voted, with but few exceptions, for Taylor, on Tuesday last."

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States are *required by law* to be at the Seat of Government on the *Monday* preceding the first *Wednesday* in December next, and to announce themselves to the Governor, by twelve o'clock, m. on that day; otherwise it shall be considered that they have refused the acceptance of the appointment, and the Governor is required to convene the Legislature, which shall elect Electors.

But in case a majority of the Electors elected by the people do attend, at the time and place designated by the statute, then any vacancy occurring by absence, death, or resignation, shall be filled, by ballot, by the majority in attendance. The importance, therefore, of the *punctual* attendance of the Electors, recently elected by the people, on the *Monday* preceding the first Wednesday in next month, by twelve o'clock, m., will, we hope, be taken notice of by our brethren of the press, that the disagreeable alternative of electing an alternate by the majority, may be avoided.—*Southern Recorder.*

Spanish Difficulty not Settled.—A Madrid letter, of October 21st, in the New York Herald, says:

"The incident which I mentioned in my last letter, as having taken place at the hotel of General Saunders, the American Minister, is not yet terminated. Apologies and offers of reparation, by the dismissal of the offending functionaries, were made, as I have already told you, but yesterday it appears that Sig. Pidal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, having re-considered the matter, wrote a formal demand to Gen Saunders, requiring him to surrender his servant to the authorities of the police. Gen. Saunders, I am informed, denies the right of the Government to claim his servant, and refuses to surrender him. What the issue of the affair may be, is doubtful."

Gen. James Taylor, Quartermaster of the Northwestern army in the last war with England, died at Newport, Ky., on Tuesday last, having first deposited his vote for Gen. Taylor, with the remark, "I have given the last shot for my country." The judges of election waited upon him at his house. He was born in 1769, in Caroline County, Va., and was, perhaps, the largest landed proprietor in the West.

English Railroad Capital.—The amount of money already absorbed by the railway schemes of England, up to the 1st of December, 1847, was £121 641 581, and of loans £39 514 895, and the estimate of calls yet to be made is £45,000,000, for which three years will be allowed, and perhaps more.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—The Sumter Banner of Wednesday says: "Mr. L. J. Fleming, principal assistant engineer of this road, commenced letting out the contracts for grading, &c., between this village and Lynches' Creek, on the 17th instant. On the 20th he informed us that contracts had been made for the whole of that distance. In a short time the first spade full of earth will be thrown up for the track of the road."

Lamartine, in acknowledging the receipt of a full length portrait of Washington, from Mr. Mackay of New York city, says: "May the sage and religious genii of Washington be imprinted on Democratic France, and thus enlighten the fraternal name of the two worlds, and make the name of an illustrious man, glorious and dear to both countries."

THE LATE FIRE AT WELDON.—The Wilmington Commercial says: We are much pleased to learn that the loss to the Railroad by the late fire at Weldon has been much overrated. It will not exceed seven or eight hundred dollars.

Innocent Pleasure.—The Philadelphians exhibit rare taste in their amusements, if we may judge by the following, from the Keystone and Times:

The amusement of rat catching has got to be quite popular with our city bucks. A grand sweepstakes, open to all dog competitors, will come off on Tuesday evening next, at Mann's Gymnasium, Library street. One hundred and fifty rats are to be the victims of the trial. Each dog is to have a chance at twenty-five rats. He that kills the greatest number in the shortest time will be declared the victor, and awarded a silver collar in honor of his feat.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next. It is probable that we will receive the Message about the close of next week. By the way, we understand that Messrs Barringer and Clingman of the House, have been in Raleigh ever since the legislature met. *There is a U. S. Senator to be chosen.*

Editors on Parade.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in their arrangements for the Water Celebration on the 25th instant, assigned the editors of New England a place in the grand procession. The programme puts them in the rear of the medical faculty and in front of the lawyers. The committee of arrangement would hit the correspondence better by putting the printers first, the doctors next, and the lawyers last; at least, that is the order of the Apocalyptic procession. There, Famine went before, and Death and Hell followed after.

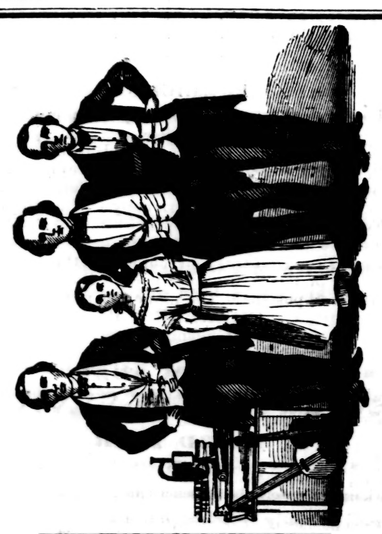
MARRIED,

In Davidson County, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Archibald Baker, Mr. MACE C. PENDLETON, (Printer) of Salisbury, to Mrs. SUSAN WISEMAN.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, the 26th inst., MR. ALEXANDER BEATY, aged about 30 years.

Mr. Beaty was a man highly respected in this community, and in his death Charlotte has sustained the loss of one of her most useful and exemplary citizens. He left many friends, and we believe, no enemies.



THE ÆOLIAN MINSTRELS

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that they will give a

CONCERT

In this place some time Next Week. Due notice will be given by the Handbills and Circulars.

Nov. 29.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate a Fire Company in the Town of Charlotte, N. C.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 12, 1848. 3m'45

THE MARKETS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 29.

Bagging,	16 a 20	Iron,	4 a 4½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	37 a 62½
Butter,	10 a 12	Nails,	6½ a 8
Brandy, Apple	30 a 35	Rice,	$4 a $5
Pea.	40 a 45	Sugar Musc.	9 a 00
Coffee, Cuba,	9 a 10	Havana,	9 a 00
Rio,	10 a 11	Loaf,	16 a 18
Java,	13 a 14	Lump,	14 a 16
Cotton,	4 a 4½	Crushed,	15 a 00
Corn,	35 a 40	Do. refi.	13 a 18
Cheese,	12½ a 15	Salt,	$2¾ a 3
Eggs,	6 a 10	Teas,	$1 a 2
Flour,	$4 a $5	Tallow,	8 a 10
Fowls,	8 a 10	Whiskey, M.	45 a 50
Pork,	$3 a 3½	N. C.	30 a 35

COLUMBIA MARKET.

Cotton, 5 to 5½ cents, most sales from 4 to 4½.

Corn, 62 to 65 cts. per bushel; Oats 35 to 37.

Flour, Market quiet, sales small, and prices steady at from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 per bbl.

Bacon, Hams, 10 to 13: Shoulders 6 to 8, Sides, 7 to 9 cents.—*S. Carolinian, 7th inst.*

CAMDEN MARKET.

Bacon, 7 1-2 to 8 cts. per lb.
Cotton, 4¾ to 5 1-2 "
Corn, 40 to 45 per buhel.
Flour $4 3-4 to 5, per bbl.
Salt, 1 3-4 to 1 7-8. *Cam. Jour., 23th inst.*

The Presbytery of Concord

Will hold an adjourned meeting at Davidson College on Wednesday, the 13th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. H. LAFFERTY, Stated Clerk.

November 22, 1848.

We are authorized to announce **Samuel Gaither, Esq.,** of Lexington, as a candidate for election to the office of Major General of the 4th Division of N. C. Militia, in the place of Maj. General John G. Bynum, resigned.

CAMDEN HOTEL.

The undersigned has again leased this commodious Establishment. Grateful for past favors, he hopes that his proximity to the Rail-Road Depot, the conveyances at hand to be transported from it, the improved management of the Stables connected with the Hotel, and the care and attention bestowed upon his Table, will induce and secure a continuance of that patronage hitherto so generously given to his House.

The Cheraw and Charlotte Stages always call for passengers whenever required.

Drovers will find spacious lots prepared for every kind of stock.

Nov. 29. 6 t'66 B. P. BOYD.

FISHER & AGNEW,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

HAVE now on hand, and offer for sale the following articles, at reduced prices for Cash, viz:

20 Doz. Axes' Spades, at $11 50 per doz.
20 " " Shovels, at $10 50 " "
50 " Best Warranted Axes, at $1 12½ each;
1500 lbs. best Cast Steel, at 18 cents per lb.;
1000 " best Cast Ginsan Steel, at 18 cts. do.;
500 " Common " " at 14 " "
200 " Gin Bristles, at 62½ cents per lb.;
50 kegs best Rifle Powder, at $5 per keg;
25 " " blasting Powder, at $3 50 per keg;
20 bbls. Calcined Plaster, at $3 per bbl.;
36 best Steel-faced Anvils, at 10 cents per lb.;

Together with a complete assortment of Bellows, Vices, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Hand-Saws, Planes, Files, Rasps, Locks, Hinges,

Guns, Pistols,

And every article usually kept in a Hardware Store.

October 20, 1848. 4t'65

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR a Steward to superintend the Poor-House of Mecklenburg County, will be received by the subscriber from this time until the meeting of the Board of Guardians at the Poor-House, on the 23d day of December, at which time and place a Physician for the Poor-House will also be elected.

B. MORROW,
Chairman Board of Guardians.

November 22, 1848. 3t'65

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of administration upon the Estate of Dr. Thomas Harris, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

All persons having claims against said Estate are also notified to present them within the period specified by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

The public are hereby informed that the papers belonging to said estate have been placed in the hands of S. Nye Hutchison, for collection.

DAVID PARKS,
Adm'r of Dr. Thomas Harris, dec'd.

BACON AND LARD

FOR Sale, at 8 and 10 cents, by

JOHN A. YOUNG.

Charlotte, July 19, 1848. tf.

Carriage springs, Axles, &c.

JUST received at the Sign of the Anvil, Columbia, S. C.,

Carriage Springs, Axles, Stump Joints,

Tire Iron, Oval Iron, Spring Iron, Lace Tacks Chair Nails, Coach Varnishes, &c., &c., for sale at as low rates as they can be delivered from Charleston, by

FISHER & AGNEW.

November 1, 1848. 3t'65

CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in this line, near the Salisbury road, 7 miles east of Charlotte, intend devoting their attention more particularly to the repairing of every description of vehicle in the neatest and best manner.

N. B.—Those wanting any thing in their line would do well to give them a call, as their timber is carefully selected, and they will do their work cheaper than it has heretofore been done in this part of the country.

All sorts of country produce taken in trade at the market price.

HUNTER & NEEL.

Mecklenburg County, June 14, 1848. 1y'41

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal and generous patronage which has been extended to him since opening the above house, and hopes, by constant attention to business and unwearying efforts to promote the comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has excellent stabling, faithful and experienced ostlers, and keeps his table supplied with the best which the market affords, and hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES A. SADLER.

Charlotte, April 5, 1848. 1y'31

IMPORTANT SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 5th day of December next, on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest from date, at the residence of the late Samuel Cox, dec'd., (known as White Hall,) the following valuable property:

The Home Plantation,

containing 257 Acres, with valuable improvements and in a fine state of cultivation.

One tract known as the CHEEK Tract, containing 100 Acres.

One tract called WILLIAMSON Tract, containing 21 Acres.

One tract of 30 Acres, known as the Person tract.

Also, the Grier tract, containing 85 acres; the Abraham Taylor tract; the Syler tract, two miles South of Wright's Ferry, containing 130 Acres; the Bynum tract, containing 105 / cres.

NINETEEN NEGROES,

some valuable house servants, and very valuable young fellows.

Five work Mules, one Span of good Horses and Carriage, 30 Bags of Cotton, 15,000 lbs. of Pork Hogs, large number of Stock Hogs of good breed, fine stock of Cows and Sheep, 4,000 bushels corn, 200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 dozen Oats, a quantity of Rye, a large stock of

Hay and Fodder,

a large amount of Household and kitchen furniture, all in good condition.

Z. A. GRIER, } Executors of
JNO. H. McDOWELL, } Saml. Cox, dec'd.

Mecklenburg County, Oct. 11, 1848. ts'59

The "Argus," Wadesboro', and "Miscellany," Yorkville, will copy till sale, and forward accounts to this office.

TO THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Steele & Harty

ARE now receiving and opening, at the old stand of C. T. Alexander & Co., a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter **GOODS,** selected with great care by one of the Firm in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, embracing every variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Kerseys Lindseys, and Blankets, Boots and, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware,

Glass & Queensware and Groceries.

We invite the attention of the Ladies particularly, to our stock of dress GOODS, as we have every variety, and take great pleasure in showing them; and respectfully call the attention of the public generally to our stock, as we are determined to sell Goods for cash on the Low Pressure System.

STEELE & HARTY.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 20, 1848. 2m'56

REMOVAL.

WE respectfully inform our customers and friends, that we have removed our

STOCK OF GOODS

to the old stand of C. T. Alexander & Co., where we will, at all times, be pleased to see them.

STEELE & HARTY.

November 1, 1848. tf'62

NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale on Tuesday, 28th November next, at the late residence of William Rives, dec'd., 10 miles East of Charlotte, on the plantation on which Joseph Patterson formerly resided, the following property, viz:

11 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

12 *or* 15 *head of Pork Hogs and some Stock Hogs,* 12 *or* 15,000 *pounds of Seed Cotton.* 500 *bushels of Corn,* 1 *Road Wagon and Harness, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder, Farming Utensils,*

Hotsehold and Kitchen Furniture;

and many other articles not herein mentioned, when and where the terms of Sale will be made known.

JAS. HENIGAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 27, 1848. ts'62

—ALSO—

On Thursday, the 7th day of December next, by Virtue of a Decree of the County Court for the County of Mecklenburg, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on a credit of six months, a tract of land, lying on the waters of Big Sugar Creek, containing

400 ACRES,

adjoining the lands of Moses N. Hart, S. H. Smith and others.

JAS. HENIGAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 27, 1848. ts'62

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by book-account, previous to the 1st of January, 1848, are requested to call and make settlement, by cash or note, as my books prior to that date must be closed up. In my absence, Mr. R M. Sterling will make settlements for me.

E TERRES.

Charlotte, N. C., August 9, 1848. 50tf

REMOVAL.

Dr. ALEX. TORRENCE

HAS removed to Davidson College, where he can at all times be found unless absent on professional business.

September 27, 1848. 3m'57

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a large and splendid assortment of carriages, which he will sell cheaper than the same description of vehicles have ever been offered in the southern country.

C OVERMAN

Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1848. 37'1y.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John O'Farrell, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same, either by Note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

N. B.—The accounts are now ready, and must be closed up.

THOS. O'FARRELL, Adm'r.

Oct. 25, 1848. tf'61

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by book-account, previous to the 1st of January, 1848, are requested to call and make settlement, by cash or note, as my books prior to that date must be closed up. In my absence, Mr. R M. Sterling will make settlements for me.

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N. B.—The accounts are now ready, and must be closed up.

THOS. O'FARRELL, Adm'r.

Oct. 25, 1848. tf'61

FISHER & AGNEW,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL,

Columbia, S. C.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

English Hardware and Cutlery,

AND DEALERS IN

American Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., &c.

ARE now receiving their Fall supplies of the above articles, and offer for the inspection of their friends and the public, the largest and most complete assortment of

GOODS

to be found in this place; all of which they will guarantee to be sold at the lowest market prices.

To those who want to purchase we would say: Call and examine for yourselves—*comparison is the best criterion. A liberal discount will be made to* country Merchants, and many articles sold lower than they can be delivered from Charleston.

November 2, 1848. 2t'65

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING obtained Special Letters of Administration on the estate of Culpepper Lee, dec'd., the undersigned will, on the 4th day of December, expose to public sale, at his late residence in Cabarrus County, two miles from Concord, the following valuable property:

Eighteen Head of Horses,

Among which will be found 2 Race, and 2 Pacing horses of the very finest descriptions. Also, about

Fifteen Head of Cattle,

Together with a large number of fine Hogs.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

CALEB WHITE, Adm'r.,
MARY LEE, Adm'x.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Nov. 15, 1848. ts'64

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold his possessions in this County, and preparing to make his way Westward, will expose to public sale, on Tuesday, the 12th of December next, all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

His Farming Tools, 50 head of Sheep of improved Stock, the best 50 Saw Cotton Gin in America, right new, the seed of 80 Bags of Cotton, Two Hundred Bushels of Corn,

TWO WAGONS,

And other articles too tedious to mention. *Terms of Sale.*—Twelve months' credit.

JOHN W. POTTS.

Providence, Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 15, '48 ts64

CLAREMONT FEMALE ACADEMY.

The terms of Tuition in this School, now under the direction of Miss F. Wilson, are as follows, per Session:

Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	$6
History, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Composition,	$10
Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Algebra and Geometry,	$12
Music, including the use of the Piano,	$15
Drawing Lessons for a Session	$5

Boarding six Dollars a month. No deduction made for girls leaving the close of the Session, except in case of protracted illness. It is desirable that settlement be made at the close of every session by note or otherwise.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg County, Nov., 22, 1848. 3t'65

DR. E. N. HUTCHISON

OFFERS his services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.

Office at Major Kerr's Hotel.

August 16, 1848. tf

DOCTOR ROBERT GIBBON

HAVING removed from Lancaster Dist, S. C., respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine and and Surgery to the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity.

☞ Office, No. 7, White Row, Sadler's Hotel.

R. H. McILVAINE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Charlotte, N. C,,

☞ Office a few doors *below* Mrs. Johnston's Hotel.

HOTCHKISS, FENNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 81 Water St., New York.,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part as follows:

SUGARS, of all kinds. COFFEE, Rio and other styles.

TEAS.—Imperial, Gun powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests.

TOBACCO, from the best Virginia factories, of various brands.

SEGARS.—Regalia, Principe, and other choice brands, also medium quality in great variety.

Imported Wines and Liquors

of every description in casks of all sizes. Also Domestic Liquors of all kinds.

In calling your attention to the above advertisement, we can confidently offer the assurance that any orders entrusted to us will be filled to your entire satisfaction, at the lowest prises the market will afford. When you visit our city, we most respectfully solicit you to call and examine our stock.

June 28, 1848. 6m'44

State of North Carolina,

Union County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1848.

Simeon Marsh, adm'r. of Robert Moore, dec'd., *vs.* George W. Treadaway and others. } Justice's Judgment levied on land.

IN this Case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, G. W. Treadaway, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the said Court, that publication be made six weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the said County of Union, at the Court-House in Monroe, on the first Monday of January next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to the plaintiff's use, and a Venditioni Exponas will issued for sale of the same.

Witness, *John McCollum,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of October, A. D. 1848.

JOHN McCOLLUM, C. C. C.

October 25, 1848. 6t'61 [Printer's fee $5.]

SOLD OUT.

I have sold my stock of Groceries to Mr. John Phelan, all those indebted to me by account will please call and settle immediately by cash or note—my old accounts must be settled.

R. H. BRAWLEY.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 20, 1848. tf'21

The Patent Rag Chewer.

In a village not many hundred miles from this place, there is established a paper mill, which attracts no small share of attention from the curious, and elicits many a visit, as all are of a course anxious to see the process of converting old rags into paper. It sometimes happens that those crowds of admirers of the marvellous, contain among their number some of these real matter of fact kind of fellows who like to know something of causes as well as effects, which may be illustrated by the following dialogue:

"I say, stranger, how do you get them ere rags fine enough for making paper?"

"We have men employed to chew them, sir," replied the paper man.

"To what! to chew them, did you say?"

"Yes, to chew them, to be sure--did you never hear of chewing rags to make paper?"

"No, I never did, and would like to know what kind of wages you give, caze I got little the best set of teeth you ever did see," said the green 'un, grinning, gnashing at the same time in the way of exhibition, with a fury that made the jesting proprietor quake lest the joke should turn upon himself in the form of a personal combat.

"I see, I see," replied he of the paper mill, stepping back; I never saw a better set of teeth for business. Well, we give experienced hands $1,50 per day, and young beginners we give $1—do you think you would like the business, sir?"

"Yes *sir-ree*, and the wages too!" replied the other with delight.

"Very well, sir, you may set in now for a month, and at the expiration of that, we no doubt, will raise your wages. Here, you may commence this"—handing an old saddle blanket to his much delighted applicant, who took it, and sat down to his task, with as much *sang froid* as an epicure would to a well roasted piece of beefsteak.

"I say, old pard, do you think that ar blanket will stand me any of my time at all? Why I could chew it all to smash and swallow it before you could tell what time the sun sets by Elton's almanac."

He set to work like a juvenile steam engine, his heavy teeth grinding as if they were mill-stones, the dust flying, but desperately intent on earning *good living* wages, though the labor was decidedly bad living. With the voracity of a Bengal tiger, and spirit worthy of a better cause, the martyr to the progress of science, continued at his task, wondering beyond expression in his own mind, how many hands, or rather how many sets of teeth it took to do the chewing of that "tarnation big mill." But it was in vain that the heavy jaws wagged, and the sharp teeth crushed, the pile of chewed rags did not seem to grow very fast; and to add to the machine's rising feelings of indignation, a crowd began to gather round to witness the singular spectacle of a human opposition to the rag breakers, shaking the whole building from another department.

"What in darnation are you gapin' at?" at last exclaimed the rag chewer through a mouthful of rags in a state of mastification. "Drat ye, thar' is fifty rag splittin' machines like me up stairs, all in a bunch—why don't you go up and see *them*?"

The crowd looked very much delighted, and expressed themselves highly pleased with *his* performance.

"I know that I can't go it like them fellers up stairs, for my grinders aint used to it yet, besides, I don't believe horse blankets is good to start on; but I tell you, strangers, when it comes to vittals or tobaker, I'm thar."

The fun began to rise, and with it the rag-chewer's indignation. "See here, stranger," he bellowed, spitting out his last attempt, and hallooing at his employer, who had just appeared—"blamed to blamenation if I'm going to sit here and be laughed at in this ere way—if you don't put me up stairs among the rest of 'em, I won't chew up another blanket, darned if I do!"

"What!" exclaimed the employer, with a sober face, and very indignantly, "is that all you've got chewed up? And wet, too, by thunder! Get out of this—you'll never do for this business in the world. There's another blanket ruined to all eternity, too, for you've wet every mouthful, and how can we make dry paper out of wet rags? Come, move yourself in a hurry."

The victim did not await a second invitation, but went off in all speed for fear he should be called upon to pay for the blanket, and fully determined hereafter to stick to his lawful business, and let paper mills alone.

Great Britain and the United States--The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a recent letter, remarks that the importance of Great Britain and the United States to each other, in a commercial point of view, will be fully understood, by a due appreciation of the following facts: The United States has exported during the last five years, 8,479,521 bales of cotton to foreign countries; of these, Great Britain has taken 5,898,347. In the foreign commerce of Great Britain he supposed to consist of one thousand parts, the United States takes and pays for one hundred and eighty-one of those parts--Germany, the next best customer, taking only one hundred and one.

It may gratify the curiosity of some to know the relative *rank* of all our Generals as they came out of the late war. Those in brackets [ ] have been disbanded:

Major Generals—Scott, Gaines, Jessup, Taylor, [Butler, Patterson,] Worth, Twiggs, [Quitman,] Kearney, (dec'd.,) Wool, [Pillow, Shields,] Persifor F. Smith, [Cadwalader and Lane.]

Brigadier Generals--Brady, Brooke, Gibson, Arbuckle Roger Jones, Towson, [Marshall,] Churchill, Whiting, Belknap, [Pierce,] Bankhead, Totton, [Cushing,] Riley, Harney, [Pierce,] Garland, Clark, [Morgan, Andrews, Truesdale,] Childs.

Singular.—While a man by the name of Hayford who lives some twenty miles above this city, near the Ohio, was felling a tree, a few days since, one of the prongs split off, and excavated a hole some two feet deep in the ground when the root flew up it sent whizzing through the air an old Indian tommahawk, used probably, some hundreds of years since by the aborigines.—*Cin. Com.*

"*Four and thirty blackbirds all in a rows!*"—Of the thirty-four members of Congress in New York all are Whigs and Abolitionists—thanks to that embodiment of piety and purity, Martin Van Buren. Thank heaven, this is *all*.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Queer Result—In all the places where Daniel Webster spoke in Massachusetts, the Free Soilers have majorities—the last place the largest of all.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A GOOD CHANCE TO CLEAR FROM $500 TO $1000 A YEAR.

AGENTS wanted in every Town and County throughout the Union, to procure Subscribers to "*Sears' Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine*," and to sell *Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works*, universally acknowledged to be the *best* and *cheapest ever published*, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $25 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
No. 128 Nassau street, New York.

Newspapers copying the above, (including this notice,) and giving it eight insertions, shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from $2 50 to $3 per volume. Send only one paper directed as above.

THE CAMDEN BRANCH

IS now open to CAMDEN, for Freight and Passengers. A Passenger Train runs daily in connection with the Trains on the South Carolina Rail Road, leaving Camden in the morning in time to connect at the junction with the train from Columbia to Charleston, and leaving the Junction after the arrival of the Charleston Cars reaches Camden before dark.

Schedule for Running.

Leave Camden,	6	A. M.
" Boykins,	6 30	"
" Clermont,	7	"
" Middleton,	7 30	"
Arrive Junction,	8 15	"
Leave Junction,	2 45	P. M.
" Middleton,	3 45	"
" Clermont,	4 15	"
" Boykins,	4 45	"
Arrive Camden,	5 15	"

On *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, an Accommodation Train will leave the Junction at 8 30 A. M., and arrive at Camden at 11, A. M., returning, will leave Camden at 12 M., and arrive at the Junction at 2 30, P. M.

On *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, the Accommodation Train will run to Columbia, leaving the Junction at 8 30, a. m., will arrive at Columbia at 10, a. m., and returning, will leave Columbia at 1, p. m., and arrive at the Junction at 2 30, p. m.

These Accommodation Trains make a *direct* communication, daily, except on Sundays, between Camden and Columbia. Thus, on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays*, a passenger may leave Columbia at 7 a. m., and arrive at Camden at 11 a. m. May leave Camden at 12 m., and arrive at Columbia at 4 15 p. m.

On *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, a passenger may leave Camden at 6 a. m., and arrive at Columbia at 10 a. m., and may leave Columbia at 1 p. m., and arrive at Camden at 5 15 p. m.

For further information apply to N. D. Baxley, Agent at Camden, or any of the Agents on the South Carolina Rail Road.

JOHN McRAE, Chief Engineer.
November 8, 1848. 3t'63

Invaluable Family Companion.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mail to any part—Postage 9½ cents.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

March 30, 1848. 1y'30

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Union County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1848.

ORDERED by the Court, That publication be made for thirty days, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian and North Carolina Argus, giving general notice that application will be made at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act condemning 180 feet by thirty of one of the public streets in the town of Monroe for the use of the County Jail; and also, for an act, authorizing the County of Mecklenburg to refund the money heretofore paid by the citizens of the County of Union, towards the erection of the Jail of said County of Mecklenburg.

Witness, Jno. McCollum, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday of October, in the 73d year of our Independence, A. D. 1848.

JOHN McCOLLUM, C. C. C. U.

APPLICATION will also be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act, to alter and amend an Act passed at its Session of 1844-45, entitled an Act to incorporate the town of Monroe in the County of Union.

JOHN McCOLLUM.
October 18, 1848. 4t'60 [Printer's fee $3 37½.]

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Northern Mail.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 P. M.; closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

Southern Mail.—Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 11 P. M.; closes every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 P. M.

Camden Mail.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, by 8 P. M.; closes every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Lincoln Mail.—Arrives every Friday by 4 P. M.; closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

Lincoln Mail via Steel Creek.—Arrives every Thursday by 6 P. M.; closes every Tuesday at 6 A. M.

Jacksonham Mail.—Arrives every Saturday by 6 P. M.; closes every Friday at 6 A. M.

Beattie's Ford Mail.—Arrives every Friday by 5 P. M.; closes every Saturday at 7 A. M.

Statesville Mail.—Arrives every Friday 4 P. M. closes every Friday at 9 P. M.

Wadesboro' Mail.—Arrives every Tuesday by 10 A. M.; closes every Saturday at 10 A. M.

Chester Mail.—Arrives every Wednesday by 10 P. M.; closes same day 9 P. M.

All transient newspapers, and pamphlets, must be post-paid or they will not be sent from the office.

ALEXANDER BEATY, P. M.
Charlotte, N. C., August 26, 1848,

THIRTY ROMANCES FOR $2.

WHICH is all that is asked, per annum, for the greatest paper in the world, which will be issued the first week in January, 1848, under the title of

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

It will contain forty columns of the most valuable and interesting Romance reading ever presented to the American public.

Among its contents will be the famous novel of

ROBERT MACAIRE IN ENGLAND,

By *G. W. M. Reynolds*, the celebrated author of "Life in London," and "Ellen Munroe."

Also, *Alexander Dumas'* last and best production

BRAGELONNE, THE SON OF ATHOS.

Translated expressly for the NEWS OF THE WORLD, by one of the best linguists of the age, *Thomas Williams*, Esq.

Our space will not permit us to give any detailed list of the great store of reading that its mammoth columns will contain; but every family that wishes to have a whole library of reading, will be sure to subscribe immediately. All subscribers who remit their $2 prior to February 1st, will receive a copy of DICK'S superb steel engraving of

Sir Walter Scott in his Library,

the selling price of which is $2.

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum, *invariably* in advance. Specimen copies will be sent to any post-paid order.

SIX COPIES, ... $10

Each subscriber will be entitled to a copy of the magnificent Premium Engraving.

All orders should be addressed to

WILLIAMS BROTHERS,
Publisher, 24 Ann street, New York.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter of Incorporation for the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. By order of the Society.

JO. W. HAMPTON, Sec'y.
June 26, 1848. 3m'41.

A. BETHUNE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Two Doors West of Elms' Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C

Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road

THE undersigned, Commissioners for that purpose, appointed by the Board of Directors of the *Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company*, have opened books for further subscriptions to the stock of said Company, at the store of Davidson & Spratt in the town of Charlotte.

CHAS. J. FOX,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALEY OATES,
RO. F. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM W. ELMS,
JAS. W. OSBORNE,

Sept. 20, 1847. 308-f

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED BY A. H. SIMMONS & CO.,

At Philadelphia, Pa.,

Is the very best weekly Family Newspaper published in the United States.

It is always in advance with the news—is entirely free from partizanship or sectarianism, and though now only in the commencement of the fifth year of its existence, has already acquired a circulation and importance second to but one weekly family newspaper in the Union, and entirely in advance of any other of its class and price throughout the United States. Price for single subscribers only One Dollar per annum

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE,

Containing 64 pages of reading matter! At the astonishing low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM! OR SIX COPIES FOR FIVE DOLLARS!

IT contains at least one-third more reading matter than any similar publication in the United States, and is decidedly the *largest, cheapest*, and most desirable Magazine ever published in this or any other country! The contents of Holden's Dollar Magazine will consist of

Tales, Essays, Sketches and Translations,

from the pens of some of our first authors, including a series of well-wrought and spirited sketches illustrative of incidents connected with the history of the Union; arrangements having been made to elucidate some useful Historical Reminiscence in every tale produced. The other usual features of a first class Magazine will be incorporated in the "DOLLAR," which, with its vast capacity, 64 pages, will enable the publisher to avail himself of many of the best writers on the other side of the Atlantic—he being pledged to render Holden's Dollar Magazine the best as well as the cheapest literary enterprise ever undertaken.

Who will not subscribe?—Among the writers of acknowledged talent in this country who are already engaged for the "Dollar Magazine," are those of Major M. M. Noah, C. F. Briggs, (Harry Franco of the Knickerbocker,) Rufus W. Griswold, B. Constable, T. W. Meighan, author of the "Revolutionary Sketches," "Legends of the Thirteen Colonies," and together with the names of many other of our most distinguished authors who will furnish occasional notices peculiar to this Magazine.

Each number will contain a long and thorough review of the principal topics of the month, interspersed with anecdotes, oddities and gossip upon various subjects, which cannot fail of proving instructive as well as amusing. This will be served up monthly by one of the best humorous authors of the day, and will be a feature alone worth more than the subscription price. In the course of the volume, articles will be given from the pens of nearly all the following European authors, viz: Douglas Jerold, Gilbert Abbott A'Becket, Goodwin Barmby, William Howitt, S. C. Hall, W. W. Thackery, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Lemon, Wm. Carleton, Thomas Miller, J. R. Planche, Martin Farquhar Tupper, Alfred Tennyson, Ebenezer Elliot, Charles Mackay, together with occasional articles from Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Harriet Martineau, and many others our present space will not allow us to specify. Translations of some of the minor Tales of Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, Geo. Sand, &c., will be given, if free from the pernicious influence of many French tales, and particular care will be taken that nothing demoralizing in its tone ever finds a place in the pages of the Dollar Magazine.

The publisher has also made arrangements for a number of tales from the German and Spanish, and is confident that he possesses facilities for their selection unsurpassed by any one in America. It will be readily acknowledged by any one at all conversant with literature in every form, that

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE

is the *largest*, *cheapest*, and *best* periodical in the WORLD, and he challenges comparison with any thing published in Europe or America, satisfied that the sovereign people will decide for themselves as regards the merits of the respective works.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE will be issued monthly, in Nos. of 64 pages each, printed on fine paper manufactured expressly for the work, and of extra quality, with new and beatiful type.

Terms.—ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance: *Six Copies for Five Dollars*, or 25 copies for Twenty Dollars, when mailed to one address.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES W. HOLDEN,
Publisher of Holden's Dollar Magazine, 109 Nassau street, N. Y.

A WONDERFUL STEP IN MUSIC.

BELIEVING the days of common Music, with which the United States has lately been flooded, at an end, the advertiser has published a collection of the most beautiful Songs, Sacred Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Duetts, &c., from engraved plates, with which he intends to convince the world that a rich and original article can be sold at a less price than a common one, by obtaining a large circulation to reduce the first expense. It will consist of twelve original pieces by the first masters, some of which are of six and eight pages each, bound in one volume and called

A Wreath for the Home Circle.

The whole to be enclosed in a cover and title, engraved and printed at a large expense, in the yet almost unknown art of Xilography, worded in six brilliant colors and bronzes. The whole forming a collection the like of which could not be bought ugly for double the money. It must be borne in mind that this is not trashy stuff, got up on poor paper and type, but beautifully engraved and printed, on the finest paper, by a Broadway establishment. This work will make a splendid present, and will be remitted by mail on the receipt of $1 50 post-paid, to

WM. VANDERBEEK,
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Also constantly on hand, all the new and fashionable Music, and all reprints of foreign editions.

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Gen. Taylor's Life, Battles & Despatches.

INCLUDING a large number of highly important letters from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, Commodore Perry, and the Mexican authorities.—Full and official accounts of the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista and Vera Cruz. Illustrated with maps and plates of the Battle-fields, cities, and portraits of the principal Generals.

One of which (Gen. Taylor) given in the Courier, is the only correct likeness yet published. This is one of the most interesting and cheap works of the age. Seventy two large royal octavo pages, with a splendid engraving, for *Twenty five cents.*

Five copies will be sent by mail for One Dollar.

T. C. CLARKE,
85 Dock street, Philadelphia.

☞ Now ready for delivery.

THE TIMES,

EDITED BY DUFF GREEN.

THIS paper will be, as far as practicable, a full, fair, and candid record of passing events; but its chief purpose is to counteract the abolition movement by unmasking the designs, motives, and end of political abolition; to demonstrate that its principles are as hostile to the rights, property, interests, prosperity, and liberty of the north, as to the rights and property of the south; and, by appeals to their intelligence and patriotism, to unite the wise and good of all parties, in every section, in a common effort to strengthen and perpetuate the Union.

The TIMES will be published weekly in Washington City, and sent to subscribers, through the mail, for $2 50
For 5 copies 10 00

Publication office Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Four-and-a-half street.

AGENTS.

Brook, Shillington & Co., Washington.
Hugh Latham, Alexandria.

☞ All persons who approve the purpose for which the TIMES is established, are requested to act as agents for obtaining subscribers.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1848!

BEST AND MOST POPULAR OF THE MAGAZINES!!

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The immense success of this Magazine in 1847, beyond that of any cotemporary, renders it certain that it will close the year 1848 with the *largest circulation in the United States!*

As a Ladies' Magazine it stands without a rival, in the taste, usefulness and novelty it displays, as also in being the *text-book of fashion in all our Eastern cities.*

As a Pictorial Magazine it far exceeds any rival, as the richness and beauty of its illustrations in 1847 prove. It gives *more of Sartain's splendid mezzotints than any other periodical.*

NEW TYPE AND SPLENDID PAPER.

The January number, to be ready on the fifth of December, will be in entirely new type, and with a new and more beautiful style of paper.

ORIGINAL STORIES ILLUSTRATED.

A great feature of this Magazine for 1848 will be the publication of original stories, illustrated by original engravings, an enterprize so costly as heretofore to have been ventured on only by this periodical. Mrs. Stephens, the greatest of living female authors, has already written a thrilling tale to be thus illustrated; and others will also be given.

A PRIZE NUMBER FOR JANUARY.

We thought, last year, that we had published a January number such as never could be surpassed; but for January, 1848, we shall issue one far excelling it, and infinitely superior to any ever seen in America. We have the plates for that number, each of which is worth the subscription price. Send and see!

THE VERY LALEST FASHIONS.

We have arrangements by which we can excel all cotemporaries in the lateness and beauty of our fashions. For 1848 we shall give, each month, a full description of the fashions, prepared by a celebrated dress-maker, and written in a style to be understood by every lady, as well as by the professional milliner.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES.

We shall introduce in 1848, several novelties, among them descriptions of all the popular dances, accompanied by engravings; also a department which shall keep the run of all new fashions in furniture, &c.; also new receipts; also fresh styles of embroidery, netting, &c. In short, we shall make the Magazine useful to the family, as well as ornamental to the parlor.

THE BEST FOR THE SEX.

This periodical has a well earned reputation of being the best for the sex. In fact, after all, on its literary merit, must a Magazine stand or fall. Ours is edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, confessedly the best living romance writer, at home or abroad. Her own stories have no equals. Tales of domestic life, of revolutionary history, and of the fashionable world fill our pages, culled with care, and *all written expressly for us.*

ALL THE BEST WRITERS.

Our list of contributors is unequalled. We give a few of their names:—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Anne P. Dinnies, Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Mrs. R. S. Nichols, Mrs. M. S. B. Dana, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Mrs. L. J. Pierson, Mrs. P. W. B. Carothers, Miss M. H. Rand, Miss Ellen Ashton, and Mrs. Caroline Stark.

MAGNIFICENT MEZZOTINTS.

The superior elegance of our illustrations is acknowledged by all. Most of them are engraved from *original American pictures.* We prefer to give pictures that are beautiful, no matter at what cost, than those which are indifferent, however cheap.—Domestic Scenes, Scriptural Engravings, besides illustrations of Original Tales from our gallery of Mezzotints.

AN ASTONISHING INCREASE.

In 1847 our increase has so far exceeded our most sanguine expectations that, for several months, we have been unable to supply back numbers. Next year we shall double our edition. Those who desire to secure early copies must remit at once.

TERMS.

These are cheaper than any other Magazine can offer:—Two dollars a year, invariably in advance. To facilitate remittances we offer the following terms to Clubs:

Three copies,	$5 00
Five copies,	7 50
Seven copies,	10 00
Sixteen copies,	20 00

PREMIUMS.

To the Postmaster or other person obtaining a Club of three or five, we will send a copy of "Trumbull's celebrated Picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill," executed on steel, of a size to frame and hang up in the Parlor. For a Club of seven or sixteen, either the picture or an extra copy of the Magazine.

For *Five Dollars*, two copies of the Magazine and one of the Saturday Evening Post.

For *Ten Dollars*, four copies of the Magazine and four of the Saturday Evening Post.

Address, post-paid, the money at our risk,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW YORK SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THIRD YEAR.

This popular scientific and mechanical Journal, (which has already attained the largest circulation of any weekly paper of the kind in the world,) commenced its *Third Volume* on Saturday, September 25th.

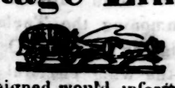
Each number of *The Scientific American* contains from five to seven original Engravings; a catalogue of American Patents, as issued from the Patent Office each week; notices of the progress of all new mechanical and scientific inventions; instructions in the various arts and trades, with Engravings; curious philosophical and chemical experiments; the latest Rail Road intelligence in Europe and America; all the different mechanical movements published in a series, and illustrated with more than a hundred engravings, &c., &c.

It is in fact a paper that merits the patronage of all mechanics and manufacturers throughout the United States, and should be in the hands of *every one* that feels an interest in the advancement of mechanical or scientific improvements in this country.

It is published in quarto form, conveniently adapted to Binding, and furnished to country subscribers at the low price of *Two Dollars a year—One Dollar in advance*, and the remainder in six months. Address, post paid,

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
128 Fulton street, New York.

Stage Line.



THE undersigned would inform the travelling public, that he is now running a line of

TWO-HORSE HACKS,

weekly between Charlotte, and Lincolnton, N. C., has good horses, and substantial and comfortable HACKS, and the time of leaving Charlotte for the West, is 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday morning of each week.

In addition to the above, the subscriber is prepared with suitable vehicles, to convey travellers, at any time, in any direction, to or from Lincolnton, at very moderate charges. Residence, Lincolnton, N. C., east end of the Town. JAMES WELLS.

Lincolnton, Nov. 10, 1847. 313 tf

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

WE issue this Prospectus to apprise the public of renewed preparations on our part to publish the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX for the approaching session, and to invite subscriptions.—The two Houses having contracted with us for the work, on such terms as enable us *now* to make complete reports, to multiply and issue the numbers in quicker succession than heretofore, and without increasing the price to subscribers, we hope to make a good return for the liberality and high official sanction thus bestowed on the publication. We shall increase the volume at least one-third beyond the ordinary bulk, and endeavor to add to its usefulness by extending still further its large circulation.

This last is not the least important point in the view of Congress. Faithful and durable reports of the debates of the body are of value in proportion to the extent of their circulation among the people. It is in this way that Congress is brought into the presence of its remote constituents—that it obtains easy access and holds communication with them from day to day, and renders the Government really representative.

Having received from all parties in Congress the strongest marks of approbation and confidence, in the liberal means and permanent contract voted to continue the work, we shall not be found wanting in the impartiality and industry necessary to the due fulfilment of the engagement on our part. The next session will task to the utmost the best efforts of those connected with the undertaking. It will be distinguished by discussions of extraordinary interest and results of abiding concern. The war, its origin and conduct by officers in the cabinet and in the field, will furnish subjects of profound inquiry and consideration. The terms of peace, the disposition to be made of conquests, the consequences to be drawn from all that has been done, as reflecting parties in this country, and especially as bearing on the approaching Presidential election, will open up novel and powerfully operating discussions, rendering the councils at Washington during the next year as pregnant of good or evil to this continent as those of Rome were to the Old World in the days of her early energy. Such a field for deliberation and action was never presented at any previous Congress. All that has transpired, or may hereafter transpire before the close of the approaching session of Congress, in New Mexico, California, in the capital of Mexico, and the provinces still dependant on it, will come under the consideration of the next Congress. Its debates will contain the history of the war, and its action determine its results, whether they be decided by arms or diplomacy. And whatever is developed concerning this vast and interesting matter on the floor of Congress or in the Executive messages, will be found recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on superfine double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the members, in this first form, are condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

Every member will have an opportunity to read his remarks before they are put to press, and alter our report if he shall think it incorrect.

The APPENDIX is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and one of the APPENDIX; but during the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX together will make near 3,000 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete Indexes to both at the end of a session.

We will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply *all* the ost numbers.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe	$2 00
For one copy of the Appendix - -	2 00
For six copies of either, or part of both -	10 00

Proprietors of newspapers who copy this prospectus before the first day of December, and send us one copy of their paper containing it, marked around with a pen to direct our attention to it, shall have their names entered on our books for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out. Therefore, no person need consume time in writing for them, unless the money accompanies the order.

Subscriptions should be here by the 13th December, at farthest, to ensure all the numbers.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, D. C.

Dwight's American Magazine.

THIS amusing and interesting family Work, illustrated with many engravings, and containing an extraordinary variety and amount of valuable reading matter, is about to close the third volume, and subscribers to the fourth are invited. The character of this work is attested by the religious and secular press. It is warmly recommended to every family by the New York Observer, Christian Advocate, Recorder, Express, Courier, &c.

The Fourth volume (beginning with January, 1848,) will be sent in numbers of 48 pages large octavo, for $2 a year, in advance (free of postage.)—The January number will be highly illustrated with about 25 engravings, some of them large and of the finest style. Among the original matter will be the first chapter of Carlo Carbonaro, or real adventures and scenes in Italy. The history of the New York Public Schools, and Mr. Squier's discovery in the Western Mounds, both with illustrations, will also be in this number.

Vols. 1, 2 and 3, (each with about 800 pages and 150 engravings,) for sale in muslin, or half-bound, at $2 50 each. For $10 those three volumes, and any work in the market, not over $1 50, will be delivered at the house of purchasers in Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore and intermediate places, free of charge; and vol. 4th will also be sent monthly, as above.

Valuable seeds sent to subscribers. Seven copies of Vol. 4 for $10; three copies for $5.

☞ Particularly recommended for Holiday Presents. Edited by Theodore Dwight, Express office 112 Broadway.